

[THURSDAY, January 19, 1769.]

THE

[NUMB. 1359.]

NEW-YORK
OR,
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,

JOURNAL;
THE
ADVERTISER.



both FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, NEAR THE EXCHANGE.

ASSIZE of BREAD, published August 11, 1768.
Flour at 18/6 per Ct.

A White Loaf of the finest Flour, to weigh 1 lb.
11 oz. for 4 Coppers.—Ditto, of Dit. to
weigh 13 oz. for 2 Coppers.

HIGH-WATER at NEW-YORK, and Sun's
RISING and SETTING, till Thursday next.

D's Age.	Water.	High-rises	sets	
H	M.	H.		Sunday
THURSDAY	12	6	after 7	13 before 5
FRIDAY	13	7	7	13
SATURDAY	14	8	7	12
SUNDAY	15	9	7	10
MONDAY	16	10	7	9
TUESDAY	17	10	7	9
WEDNESDAY	18	11	7	8
Days 9 Hours 34 Minutes long, the 19th.				

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.				
Wheat per Bushel	2s. 2d.	Beef per Barrel	45s. od.	
Flour	18s. od.	Pork	72s. od.	
Brown Bread	18. od.	Salt	2s. 6d.	
West-India Rum	4s. 3d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 1d.	
New-England ditto	2s. 8d.	Chocol. per Doz.	£. 1. 6s. od.	
Muscovado Sugar	6s. s.	Bees	1s. 8d.	
Single refin'd ditto	2s. od.	Nut Wood	33s. od.	
Molasses	2s. 3d.	Oak ditto	20s. od.	

BOSTON, December 26.

JOURNAL OF OCCURRENCES, continued.

THIS Morning a Vessel from Salem or Marble-head, having a Cask of Sugar on board, which it was supposed had not been properly cleared out, was seized by one of the Custom-House Officers, who brought a Number of SOLDIERS! to assist and keep Possession of said Vessel, but upon discovery that the Sugar had been reported at the Custom House, she was soon released. It is very extraordinary that Soldiers should be called in upon such Occasions: It seems calculated to lead Administration to conceive that the Quartering of Troops in this Town is necessary to enable the Custom-House Officers to discharge their Duty; but this is so far from being the Case, that no one Article of Goods which has been seized in the Port of Boston since the new Regulations, and perhaps before, has been refused from the Officers; it is indeed true that soon after the Commissioners retired to the Castle, a poor simple Irishman indeavouring to save the Duty upon a few Hogsheads of Molasses, had the same seized and thereby lost the Fruits of several Years Industry: The petty Officer who had the Charge of the Vessel for some Time, was one Evening locked up in the Cabbin, and a few Hogsheads of Molasses were carried off; as soon as it was known to the Inhabitants, they expressed their Resentment at this Procedure in such a Manner, that the Hogsheads of Molasses very soon found the Way back again to the Vessel in full Tale and Quantity.

Dec. 27. A Report is current, that Mr. Alderman T—k, has procured a Copy of the Will or Instruments whereby C—m—r P—, gave to the late C. T—d, the Reversion of an Estate represented to him as worth £. 50,000—which he intends to produce in the House of C—m—s next S—s—n, in order to shew what secret Influence had been exerted for the Procurement of an American B—d of C—f—ms. It might also be of special Service to present that H—e with the Picture of a certain Lady of Pleasure, whose Influence was powerful enough to procure £. 500 a Year for a B., that those Guardians of the People might see how the Monies taken from Americans is charmed away and applied not for the lessening of the National Debt but for the Support of M—l W—h—s and P—s—s.

Dec. 28. A further Number of Libels against the concerned in landing some Molasses out of the Vessel beforementioned, which was not reported to the Custom-House, has been lately entered in the Registers-Office of the Court of Admiralty. This Trade which was formerly considered even by the B—d of T—e as Advantageous to the Nation, is now treated with great Severity; a Duty of one Penny per Gallon on Molasses, and Five Shillings per Hundred on F. Sugars is not laid for the Regulation of the West-India Trade, but for the express

Purpose of a Revenue. Ad—st—n has not even endeavoured to save Appearances; the Molasses produced and imported from our own Islands, is burdened with the same Duty, and all English Sugars shipt from hence to our own Markets by an Act of Parliament passed in 1765, shall be deemed and taken to be foreign and liable to the same Duties and Restrictions. The impolitick Severity made use of to secure this Revenue, if what never reaches the Exchequer may be properly term'd Revenue, has nearly destroyed our Trade with the foreign West-India Islands, before the late Regulations notwithstanding the Diligence of French and Spanish Guarda-Costas, vast Quantities of Sugar, Coffee, Indigo, &c. were brought from those Islands chiefly in Exchange for our Fish, the Growth of the Continent, and British Imports; these were again exported to the Mediterranean and other foreign Markets, and the greatest Part of the neat Proceeds thereof remitted in Bills and Cash to the British Merchants in Pay for the Goods we received from thence: But now the North-American Merchants are deprived of those advantageous Remittances, and instead of having Sugars for Export, that Article has so arisen in Price, that what was merely sold at this Market for about 17s. will now command upwards of 42s. Sterling per Hundred: *The Monies wrested from Americans by the injudicious Project of a Revenue, may indeed enable a M—r to create a Number of new Offices, multiply Place Men, and increase Salaries, but can never counteract the National Damage, by the lessening of its Navigation and the Loss of so profitable a circular-Trade.*

The C—l met this Day, and the G—r renewed his Request, that they would agreeable to the Petition of C—l Greenleaf, indemnify said Sheriff as to his Conduct at the Manufactory-House, in the Action brought against him by Mr. William Brown, and in order to shew the reasonableness of this Requirement, he was pleased to tell the C—l, that in this Business Mr. Greenleaf pursued their Vote, and did not act as Sheriff, but as their Bailiff, he having commissioned him so to do. The Council were the more surprised at this Demand, and the G—rs assertion to support it, as he could not but remember, that when they first heard of the Sheriff's extraordinary Procedure respecting the Manufactory-House; they were so alarmed as to have a Meeting among themselves on the 22d of October last, when Seven of the Eleven of the Council, (six of whom, by continual Application were drawn into the unhappy Vote,) which were all whose Presence could then be procured, waited upon the G—r and acquainted him that it was their unanimous Opinion, that the whole Procedure of the Sheriff was expressly contrary to their Intention in said Vote, which was only general for the clearing the Manufactory-House for the Reception of the Troops after the Barracks at the Castle should be full; and that they never had an Idea of the Sheriff's making a forceable Entry contrary to Law; and that notwithstanding this Application, the Siege of the Manufactory was continued for about twelve Days after: One of the C—l then asked the G—r whether the Sheriff acted as Bailiff when he sent for a Number of the Regulars to assist him when he forceably entered the said House, as Part of the Posse-Comitatus, or whether a Bailiff could legally do it; and it was then observed that as this could not be done; the Presumption, was that Mr. Greenleaf had acted only as Sheriff in that Business: All that was offered by the C—l did not discourage the G—r from exerting his Influence in support of this Officer, he insisted upon the Question being put, and it was accordingly put in Words of the following Import, viz. Whether the C—l would take upon themselves the Defence of said Action on the Part of the Sheriff, or indemnify said Sheriff.—To which Question the C—l replied in a Manner that has brought as much Credit upon themselves as it has cast Reproach upon the G—r.

That they would not at present determine that Question, the C—l being of Opinion, that for them to do any Thing that might give a Blas-

either to Court or Jury, would be extremely wrong: That for the C—l now to determine, whether they would indemnify Sheriff Greenleaf, or would not indemnify him might give such a Bias, and therefore they desire to be excused from giving any Answer till the Cause shall be determined in a Court of Justice. It is said that the G—r was greatly mortified by the foregoing Vote of C—l, and could not forbear expressing his Resentment, by telling them that if he was in their Place he should be ashamed of looking the Sheriff in the Face, and that their Conduct would make an ill Appearance on the other Side the Water, where they might depend it would be properly represented, and where he apprehended Measures might be taken to procure Justice to that Officer.

It may throw some further Light upon this Procedure of the Sheriff respecting the Manufactory-House, to observe, that this House is the Property of the Province, which Mr. Brown has been permitted to improve for about twelve Years past, and that altho' it should be supposed, that the G—r and C—l have a right to dispose of the Property of the Province, upon a Dissolution of the General Assembly, or that Mr. Brown was an Intruder in this House, points which are by no Means granted; yet it does not follow that he could be dispossessed in any other Way than by Ejectment in a due Course of Law. The Conduct of the Sheriff cannot therefore be excused in his forceable Entry, or in that aggravating Circumstance of it, his calling the Soldiery to his Assistance, when some respectable Inhabitants declared to him they stood ready to aid him in all legal Steps upon this Occasion, and that he could not but know that this was the Disposition of the Inhabitants.

The above is another Specimen of the Conduct of G. B. and the Spirit with which he is actuated, this we are persuaded is now so well understood that not a single Colony on the Continent envies the Massachusetts, such an Administration any more than the Residence of the Commissioners.

Dec. 29. A Number of Robberies have been lately committed by the Soldiers, for which some of them have been apprehended and committed to Gaol. The other Evening as a Journeyman to a Silver-smith, was going through an Alley leading into Ann-Street he met a Soldier, who took hold of him and ordered him to deliver up his Money; a Scuffle ensued, when the Smith was thrown by the Soldier, who clapt his Knee upon his Breast and a Hand upon his Mouth, to prevent an Alarm, and with the other Hand robbed him of the few Pence he had in his Pocket; a whistling was then made, supposed by some of his Comrades, when the Soldier ran and made his Escape, leaving the Journeyman much wounded. This is not the only instance of a Street Robbery, since the arrival of the Troops, which before was a Crime unknown in this Town, and serves more and more to convince us, how much beholden we are to some Persons among us, not only for the Introduction of such a set of Men into the Province, but for influencing to their being quartered in the midst of us, which gives them a still greater Opportunity to injure and distress the Inhabitants. It cannot but raise our Indignation to perceive that altho' G—r B—d, and the Co—rs were so ready in reporting and exaggerating every little trifling Disturbance that took Place before the arrival of the Troops, they can now hold with perfect Indifference, if not Satisfaction, all the Riots, Outrages, Robberies, &c. that are Daily perpetrated among us.

Dec. 30. It is said that the Animosities which have appeared between the King's Soldiers and Seamen, which were neither at first fomented, nor have since been encouraged by the Inhabitants, has occasioned several serious Consultations between their respective Officers, as to the best Method of checking and removing them; and we hear that General Pomeroy, observing that the severest Whippings are ineffectual to restrain the Men from a too free Use of Spirituous Liquors, is about substituting some other Punishment in the Room thereof; a large Log, to which a Delinquent is to be chained, for a longer or shorter Time is talked of,

and the experiment trying; but some think that if a Drunkard was confined in a dark Room, for one or more Days, and only fed with Bread and Water, it would not only serve his Health after a Debauch, but have the most likely Tendency to restrain him from hard drinking for the future.

Dec. 31. Yesterday the Selectmen, waited upon General Pomeroy, to acquaint him that the Music of the Fife, &c. on the Sabbath, was very disagreeable to the Inhabitants, and might have an ill Effect upon the younger and more thoughtless part of the Community, with Respect to the Observance of that Day; and as they apprehended it contrary to Law, they expressed their Hopes and Desires that it might be omitted for the future, as they had taken Notice it had sometimes been in stormy Weather; they also took the Liberty to observe, that the challenging the Inhabitants when passing the Streets, was looked upon as a great grievance, and would therefore not be submitted to by the People, who did not look upon themselves in a Garrison State, and were therefore determined to seek Redress in a legal Way, if it was still continued; that they thought it but prudent to mention this to him, that he might by suppressing what was complained of, do Justice to the Inhabitants, to prevent those disagreeable Consequences, which might otherwise follow.—The last Evening, we are sorry to say it, as three young Gentlemen, were passing the House where General Pomeroy resides, having a large Glass lantern with them, they were challenged by one of the Centinels placed at the Gates, and declining giving any other Answer to the same, than that they were those who should do them no hurt; they were so ill treated by a Sentinel, as that one of the young Fellows received several Blows from him, and another of them a putt from the muzzle of the Musket in his Face, which much wounded him; the General upon Application gave the Names of the two Centinels; who were ordered under Guard; the abused, applied to a Magistrate, and information will be given in, to the Grand Jury of the County, that they may be proceeded with, according to the Merits of their Offence.

Jan. 1. The Soldiery are obliged, the Lord's Day not excepted, to attend twice or thrice a Day at the calling of the Rolls. There being now four Regiments and part of another among us, who have much Leisure on their Hands, what pity is it that they are not ordered to attend Prayers in the Churches nearest to them, once a Day at least; and if their Chaplains would give a few Words of Exhortation at those Seasons, and employ but one Hour in a Week, in catechising or instructing the Soldiers in the fundamental Principles of Christianity, many of whom appear to be as ignorant thereof, as those who are enlisted under the Banners of Mahomet.—Might it not be hoped and expected, that their Morals would be reformed, whereby they would become better Soldiers, and render their Residence in any Town less intolerable to the sober Inhabitants.—

The noise of the Fife was this Day more general and offensive than it has been upon any Sabbath, since the Troops came among us.

THE EXAMINER, No. II.
Addressed to the Freeholders and Freemen of the City of New-York.

It is perhaps to Trade, that the People of Great Britain, owe their Freedom and Independency, their Learning and Arts; their extensive Colonies Abroad, and their prodigious Riches at Home. *Preface to Treatise on naval Trade.*

MY FELLOW CITIZENS,
In my former Paper, I examined how far a certain Candidate, was entitled to your Favour, from his Attachment to Freedom, expressed upon a memorable Occasion, and in remarkable Terms:—At present, I shall lay before you, some important Considerations, necessary to be duly weighed, previous to the ensuing Election.—But, before I proceed, give me leave to exhibit a short Sketch of the Interests and Constitutions of our Mother Country; and of this Province in some capital Points; not because, I suppose you Ignorant thereof, but, because it will be the Ground Work on which my Conclusions will be built.

The Kingdom of Great Britain, my fellow Citizens, is governed by a King, who enjoys the Crown by hereditary Right; a Body of Peers, composed of Persons illustrious by their Birth and Professions:—and a House of Commons, consisting of the People's Representatives, chosen by voluntary Suffrage.—Each of these three Estates is a Check upon the others,* and has Privileges and Powers peculiar to itself; but they can exercise the legislative Power in Conjunction only.

The House of Commons of Great Britain, is a numerous Body, containing considerably above five hundred Members, some of whom represent the Boroughs, others Shires or Counties, and others again, Cities or trading Towns, from whence they derive the Name of Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses,

* Vide Montesquieu's *Spiritus of Laws*, B. 11. ch. vi.

—By this distribution, every Class of Men, and particularly the Merchant, is adequately represented, and the grand Principle of English Liberty closely adhered to, “namely, that no Man is bound by any Laws, to which he has not given his Consent, either in himself or his Representatives.”*

The true Interests of Great Britain are of a commercial Nature.—Commerce is the never failing Source from whence she derives her immense Riches, and surprising Power.—The Wealth of every foreign Nation, by the Assistance of Commerce, becomes her own.—Commerce affording a Nursery of Seamen, supplies her both with Men and Money, for those victorious Fleets, which ride triumphant o'er the Main, and carry Terror to each hostile Shore.—So feasible has she ever been of the Benefits resulting from Commerce, that as the judicious Montesquieu observes, “Whilst other Nations make the Interests of Commerce yield to those of Politicks, the English on the contrary, have always made their political Interests give way to those of Commerce.”†

The Constitution of this Colony, my Fellow Citizens, is a Picture in Miniature, of that of Great Britain, and our true Interests are the same.—The Governor, represents the King; the Council, the House of Lords; and the Assembly, the Commons.—But among others, there is this essential Difference between them, with Respect to the last Branch of the Legislature, that the House of Commons, as I have before observed, is a very numerous Body, great Part of which is chosen by the trading Interest of the Nation; whilst our Assembly contains no more than twenty seven Members, but four of whom are chosen by this City, the only trading Part of the Province.—By this Means we are exposed to a double Inconvenience; for first, our Rights and Liberties are at the Disposal of an inconsiderable Number of Men, who may be easily cajoled by Promises, corrupted by Bribes, work'd upon by smooth and artful Insinuations, or intimidated by Threats, unless they are guarded against all Temptations and Assaults, by internal Rectitude, (the surest Guide) of which we ought to have unquestionable Proof.—Lord Bellamont, a Lover of Liberty, (as Mr. Smith informs us) ‡ during his Administration, was so well apprised of this Inconvenience, and the Ease with which a small Number of Members might be influenced to serve the private Ends of a Faction; that even in the Infancy of the Colony, his Lordship was *warm* in a Scheme for increasing the Assemblymen from nineteen, at that Time their Number, to thirty, and so in Proportion as the Colony became more numerous.—

The only Remedy we Masters of in this Respect, is to choose Persons of approved Integrity:—A Remedy, my Fellow Citizens, which the known Character and Behaviour of the late Mayor, and the spirited Conduct of Messrs. De L—y, W—n, and J—y, have made not only eligible, but easy. But secondly, as our true Interests are commercial, it is a great, but unavoidable Inconvenience, that so small a Proportion of the Assembly should be elected by the trading Part of the Province. We all know that the Country Members in general, have been more studious to enhance the Price of Country Produce, than to promote and extend the Trade of the Colony. We ought therefore, as far as lies in our Power, to atone for this Defect, by choosing Persons well affected to, and well acquainted with the Interests of Trade.—Now, no Person can be supposed either so hearty in what relates to Commerce, as the Merchant himself, who feels every Restraint, and suffers by every Imposition laid upon it; or so well skill'd in the natural Tendency of every Measure, either to advance or discourage it.—No Person can be supposed so provident to prevent all Attempts, by which Commerce may be injured; or so capable and studious of investigating proper Means, whereby its Burthens may be lessened, and its Advantages increased.

Not but what I conceive that where a Man has signalized himself in the Service of his Country, tho' no Merchant, he may be a very proper Representative for this City, provided his profession does not clash with the Interests of Commerce, and his Connections are such as may induce him to espouse them. §—But then what Title can the Candidate in Question plead for himself?—Can he pretend that the Interests of his profession coincide with those of Commerce?—I answer, that in many Cases they are diametrically opposite.—Every increase of penal Laws creates a new Field for Contention, and makes Employment for the Lawyer, whilst it clogs and embarrasses Trade.—Every Method of retarding

* Rapin's *Dissertation on the Government of the Anglo-Saxons*.

† *Spiritus of Laws*, 20. Ch. vi.

‡ *Vid. Smith's Hist. New-York*, Part III.

§ This is precisely the *Cafe of Mr D—y*.—He is no Merchant; but nearly connected with many of the principal Merchants of the City.—He may plead both his Father's Merits and his own.—His Father was a most upright Judge and patriotic Governor.—He himself was a strenuous Advocate for the Colonies in England; has appeared one of the foremost in the Cause of Liberty in the Assembly, and particularly zealous as to what regarded the Five Pound Act.

Justice and rendering it more expensive, delights and benefits the Lawyer, whilst it keeps the merchant out of that money, he could employ in Business to the advantage of himself and the Emoluments of the Community.—Can he alledge that his Connections with the Traders of this City are so strong, as would induce him to consult their Interests and neglect his own?—Human nature is too much affected by interested Motives for us to make the Supposition; and besides his Connections are chiefly with Persons of his own profession.—Can he have the Confidence to assert, that his *Virtus* would surmount the Obstacles Self-Interest lays in his Way?—This we must be allowed to deny, since he has made the aggrandizing himself and strengthening a *mischiefous Party*, the sole Ends of all his Actions.—Can he in short, with any Colour of Probability, lay claim to your Gratitude, for the eminent Services which he has done his Country?—What extraordinary Services, my Fellow Citizens, are these upon which so great a Stress is to be laid?—At a Critical Juncture, as I have already shewn, he threw a Damp upon the Cause of Liberty: and in Contradiction to the great Doctrines of our Religion, which recommends Unity and Brotherly Love, has, from the earliest Period of his Life, in Conjunction with other wicked Men, by Fraud and sanctimonious Pretences, endeavoured to embitter the Minds of one Denomination of Christians against the other.—These alone, my Fellow Citizens, are the important Services, which he hath done his Country; and he humbly requests that you would, out of a principle of Gratitude, confer on him a Place of the highest Trust and Dignity, for which, both his Profession and Interests render him highly unfit.

NEW YORK, December 19.

Last Evening arrived the —, Packet, Capt. Jeffries, in 7 Weeks and 5 Days from Falmouth, by whom we understand there are London Papers to the 19th of November, but as we have not been able to obtain a Sight of any so late as we have already had, and having neither Time nor Room, we must refer our Readers to our next for the News. On the Passage Capt. Jeffries spoke with the following Vessels, viz. Jan. 1st, Lat. 26, Lon. 53, the Ship Tiger, Capt. Cathcart, from Boston for Antigua; Jan. 13th, Lat. 33, Lon. 70, a Brig from New-York for Nevis—London Papers of the 10th Nov. inform us, that on the 8th of Nov. the Queen was delivered of a Prince,—That a Lord Lieutenant will be appointed for America, as for Ireland.—That the Duke of Grafton is appointed prime Minister, *pro tempore*.—That War is expected between France and Russia.—We are likewise of the Death of the Duke of New Castle, and that the Corsicans have gained another Victory over the French. (No Room for more News.)

Extract of Letter from Pensacola, dated 30th November, 1768. Concerning the late Expulsion of the Spanish Governor, Don Ulloa, from New Orleans, on the 2d of November last.

“THE arbitrary and ungracious Deportment of Don Ulloa, has, almost since his first Arrival in the Colony, been to the last Degree disgusting to the French Inhabitants, who have long been meditating on Means to rid it and themselves of him. Some late unpopular Restrictions on their Trade from the French Islands, and Apprehensions of still worse that might ensue, at last brought their Resolutions to a Head.—Above Five Hundred of the principal Planters and Merchants, secretly bound themselves to support each other in the Attempt, and on a certain Day fix'd for the Purpose, 1500 or 2000 of them assembled, with their Memorial of Grievances,—the Council sat in great Form, and a Number of their respectable Body were deputed to Don Ulloa, to require his Subscription to certain Articles which they had dictated; or as the only Alternative, to convey himself in the speediest Manner he possibly could out of the Colony. The first he did not choose to comply with, nor to dispute the latter.—He accordingly, without the least Hesitation, embarked himself, his Wife, and his Household Deities, and failed I believe about a Fortnight ago for the Havana. What the Result of this Affair will be its impossible even to guess.”

“Should he be arm'd at the Havana with a sufficient Force to return to New Orleans, its easy to conceive the Fate of the Inhabitants! A Million of them. Curves accompanied his unfortunate Donifl.” He left a Frigate with the Marines, not in a Condition to put to Sea, and two Hostages, for Payment of Debts due to the French. Four of the principal French Gentlemen were to embark in 4 or 5 Days, to lay their Affairs before the Court of France, and solicit Redress of sundry Grievances; in which if they should fail of Success, they intended to set Fire to their Houses and retire to an English Government.

WHEREAS a paper signed Philo Patriæ, appeared in the Mercury, on Monday the 16th Inst. in which there was a reflection on Mr. L—y's church; we can assure the publick, that it was done without our consent, knowledge, or approbation, as we have no dislike to any person for his religious tenets, and entirely disapprove of such reflections on any denomination whatsoever.

JOHN CRUGER, JAMES DE LANCEY,

JACOB WALTON, JAMES JAUNCEY.

THE Freeholders and Freemen, of the City and County of New-York, in the Interest of John Cruger, James De Lancey, Jacob Walton, and James Jauncey, are requested to meet at the House of George Burnes, on Saturday next, at 5 o'Clock in the Evening. New-York, January 18, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,
By ISAAC LOW,

GOOD Michilimakinac Beaver—Indian dress'd
G. Dear Skins, and a well assort'd Store of European Goods.

59 62

expensive, delights it keeps the merchant employ in Business and the Emoluments he alledged that his f this City are so consult their Interest. Connections are profession.—Can he at his Virtue would interest lays in his need to deny, since himself and strength sole Ends of all his with any Colour of Gratitude, for the done his Country? my Fellow Citi- great a Stress is to e, as I have already upon the Cause of to the great Doc- recommends Unity the earliest Period other wicked Men, tences, endeavour- the Denomination of These alone, my ant Services, which he humbly requests ample of Gratitude, best Trust and Dignity and Interests

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prime Minister, pro tem-
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the Duke of New Castle,
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dated 30th November,
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Report of Don Ulloa,
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JAMES DE LANCEY,
JAMES JAUNCEY,

and Freemen,
New-York, in the Inter-
Lancey, Jacob Walton,
to meet at the House of
ext, at 3 o'clock in the
1769.

O L D,
L O W,
Beaver—Indian dress'd
ll assort'd Store of Eu-
59 62

Capt. Sean's Reply to Mr. Robert Murray's Remarks, (published in Mr. Gain's Gazette of Monday last) on his and Col. Corfa's Affidavit, &c. published in our Last, came too late to find Room in this Day's Paper, but will be in our next, if not countermanded.

City of } is. A BEL Hardenbrook, Jacobus Stoutenburgh, and Huybert Van Wagener, make Oath, That in the year 1764—a dispute arose in the Dutch congregation of this city,—that these deponents were appointed by what is called the Dutch party, as a committee to carry on a law suit, for determining that controversy; that they accordingly employed council, who, tho' members of the Church of England, instead of fomenting, proposed settling the matter in an amicable way, that the said gentlemen appeared backward, and with reluctance consented to commence the said suit, expressing concern that there should be such an unhappy division in the Church. That they deferred commencing it, till requested in writing to do it, by a great number of the said congregation. And these deponents further say, that they never were advised by any Churchmen whatever to bring the said suit, nor did any of them excite or foment the dispute to their, or either of their knowledge or belief, but the same was brought for what these deponents then did and still do look upon to be an infringement of their rights. And that no Churchmen contributed to the expence of the said suit, nor (except their council) in any wise maintained or supported the same. And further the deponents say, not.

Abel Hardenbrook,
Jacobus Stoutenburgh,
Huybert Van Wagener,
Before me, Elias Desbrosses,

J A R V I S R O E B U C K,
CORK-CUTTER, from LONDON,
At the Foot of POT-BAKER'S-HILL:

SELLS all sorts of corks, cork foals, clogs diet, and cork jackets, wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices. He has also imported, in the last vessels from London,—best flushong and hohea teas, callimancoes, durants, tammies, and shalloons p quilted petticoats, and a neat assortment of jewellery; grocery, such as prunes, raisins, currants, almonds, &c. together with a large assortment of shop goods,—Likewise, olives, capers, anchovies, fresh oatmeal, and split peas.—He will sell on the most reasonable terms.

59 62

T O B E S O L D, By
J A M E S A B E E L,
For C A S H only,

C H O I C E J a m a i c a S p i r i t s , a n d
West-India Rum, by the Hoghead; Muscovado and Loaf Sugar by the Hogshead, Tierce or Barrel; Chocolate by the Box, resin'd and Bloomary Iron, Nails of different Sorts, Cotton Checks, best Velvet and common Corks. Also, Iron Pots, and Kettles, Chimney Backs, Sides, and Bottoms of all Sizes, made at Vesuvius Furnace, at Newark in New-Jersey, and allow'd by proper Judges to be far the best made in America; likewise a choice Parcel of North-River Pipes and Hogshead Staves, and Hoghead Heading, both dressed and undressed;—a Parcel of choice Carolina Tar, in good order for shipping.

59 62

P U R S U A N T to an act of the Go-
vernor, the Council, and the General Assembly of the Colony of New-York, entitled, an "Act to prevent frauds in debtors;" Notice is hereby given, that we Isaac Corsa and Joseph Bull, of the city of New-York, merchants, and Benjamin Blagge, of the City of New-York, Esq.—have been duly appointed Trustees for all the creditors of Gerrit Sp. De Wint, of the island of St. Thomas, in the West-Indies, merchant; and we do pursuant to the directions of the said act hereby require all persons who are indebted to the said Gerrit Sp. De Wint, by the first day of April next, to pay unto us the said Trustees, all such sum or sums of money, which they owe to the said Gerrit Sp. De Wint, and deliver all other effects of the said Gerrit Sp. De Wint, which he, she, or they may have in their hands, power, or custody, unto us the said Trustees.—Given under our hands, this 30th day of December, 1768.

I S A A C C O R S A ,
J O S E P H B U L L , } Trustees.
B E N . B L A G G E , }

J u l t imported, and to be sold by
J A N E B L U N D E L L ,

Near the FORT.

P E A S E—True early Char-
ton marrow, and
dwarf marrow fat.
Beans—Large Windsor and
others.
Lettuces of all sorts—early
cut, true cabbage, imperial
and Silesia.
Radish—Scarlet and short
top'd.
Colliflower—Best early and
late.
Cabbage—early—Battersey,
sugar loaf, Yorkshire and
Dutch; late—Bell Russia,
Drum, large late, true
red, green and yellow,
curl'd Savoy; and Scotch
Cale.
Onion—White Spanish and

A L S O ,

Strawberry. Leeks
Carrot—True orange.
Parship.
Turnip—Early Dutch, large
field and late.
Spinage—Broad leaf'd and
round.
Celery—Italian and solid.
Beets—Red and white.
Parsley—Curl'd & Hambro'.
Grafs—Double tongued :
Mustard—White.
Graft Seeds.
Clover—Broad red, and fine
white Dutch.
Lucern.

B Y T H E A M E R I C A N C O M P A N Y ,
At the Theatre, in John Street, on Friday, the 20th of
January, Inst. will be presented, a COMEDY, call'd,
The J E A L O U S W I F E ,
S I N G I N G , by Mr. W O O L L S ,
By Paticular Desire, (for that Night only) Mr. Hallam,
will present the Audience with a

PICTURE of a PLAY-HOUSE ; Or,
BUCKS Have at ye all.
To which will be added,
M I S S I N H E R T E E N S .

T O B E L E T .

T H E Corner House upon the
Dock, at the West Side of the Exchange:—Inquire
of PETER GOLET.

Just imported from the Maker, and original Inventor, now
in London, the rightly prepared and improved.

L I Q U I D T R U E B L U E .

T H I S Preparation will give to Silk if white, a most beautiful Blue; if yellow a fine Green; if Red or Pink, a rich and agreeable Purple, by a Method so perfectly easy, as renders it useful to all Families, only pouring a little of the Liquid into a Quantity of Water, no matter how large, and whether it be hot or cold, and the Silk will immediately Drain the Dye from the Water, and become of the lively Colours mentioned above: A Phial is fully sufficient for a complete Suit, but as for other small Things, as Hats, Shades, Ribbons, &c. a Phial will serve many Times, and if well cork'd up will always keep good. It is provided with Directions that shew not only how to manage the Dye, but also the Silk, that it may be finished to Perfection.—To be sold Wholesale and Retail by Mr. NOEL, Bookseller, and by the Printer hereof, in New-York, where all Dealers in the British Plantations may be supplied; and may have a Specimen of the Colours, with the Hand and Seal of Mr. FAULK, Inventor, and principal Proprietor of this Liquid, which serves as a Certificate to all Venders in the British Dominions, to guard against Counterfeits.

Price 3s. 6d. New-York Currency.

Mr. Faulk begg Leave to observe, that it is his Original Invention, first made Public in New-York, 1766, and since in England. He returns his sincere Thanks to the Ladies and the Public in General, for the kind Reception he has met with; he has brought it to its Perfection, and will make it his Study to give continual Satisfaction. He earnestly cautions the Public against the Impositions of Counterfeits, which have appeared in New-York since his Absence, (an Inconvenience which Useful Inventions generally labour under by Quacks, whose Study it is to impose on the Public) which he hopes will be attended to, and the Counterfeit treated with Contempt it deserves.

59 62

Connecticut, &c. Norwalk, 9th January, 1769.

T H E creditors of Mr. Evan Cameron, late of said Norwalk, deceased, are hereby notified, that the Commissioners appointed by the Court of Probate for the district of Fairfield, to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of said deceased, which is represented insolvent; have appointed to meet for that purpose, at the dwelling house of Mr. Daniel Thacher, inn-holder in said Norwalk, on the first Wednesdays of February and March, and on the second Wednesday of April next.

JOSEPH PLATT, ASA SPALDING, } Commissioners.

R U N away the 2d instant, (Janu-
ary, 1769,) from Evans Van Zile, of Second River, Bergen County, New-Jersey, an Irish servant lad, named Robert Campbell, about 18 years of age, and 5 feet high, slim bodied, fair complexion, pale face, one of his feet a little crooked, occasioned by a bruise, has a scald'd head, is very fluent of speech, has much of the Irish accent, and can speak English, Dutch, and High Dutch: He had on among other things, a dark grey bearkin half furtout coat, a pair of black plush breeches, and a blue and white worsted cap. Whoever brings the said runaway to his master, will be paid two dollars reward, if taken up within, or three dollars, if taken up out of the said province, besides all reasonable charges. Supposed to be gone towards Millstone. 59 62

N O T I C E is hereby given, that the plantation belonging to George Hicks, absconded, lying opposite to Middletown Point, in East New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue, at the house of Jarret Wall, at Mount-pleasant, on Wednesday the first day of March next. The said plantation contains about 120 acres of land, whereon is a dwelling-house, barn, a very good bearing orchard, some very good salt meadow, and not much of the land cleared. The vendue to begin at one o'clock said day, when the conditions of sale will be published. January the 16th, 1769. 59 62

JOHN BURROWS,
By us JARRET WALL, and } Auditors,
LEWIS FORMAN.

W H E R E A S on the late Examination before the honourable House of Assembly, it appeared, that Mr. Jauncey had for many Years, been privately a generous Benefactor to the Poor of this City, by the Hands of Obadiah Wells;—And whereas, a Report has been industriously propagated, that upon going round among the Presbyterian Congregation, to which Mr. Jauncey belongs, no Persons could be found who had received his Benefactions.—A Friend to Truth, and an Admirer of Mr. Jauncey's amiable and benevolent Disposition, has published the following Affidavits, for the Satisfaction of the Public, without the Privity of Mr. Jauncey, or any of his Family.

City of } is. H ENRY GULICK, and Phoebe his
New-York, } Wife; Clement Place, and Susannah his Wife; William Fenwick Clarke, Mary Clarke, and Sarah Galler, being duly sworn, depose and say; and first the said Sarah Galler, for herself saith, that about two Years ago, being in great Distress, and unable to work, she was recommended by Mr. Obadiah Wells, to J. Jauncey, of the said City Esq; as a proper Object of Charity, and received from him a load of Wood and some Money.—That she has frequently received Charity from Mr. Wells, and often heard of charitable Actions done by him.—And, the said Clement Place, for himself, says, that some Years ago, being in great Distress and in want of Necesaries, he applied to the said Obadiah Wells, who recommended him to the said James Jauncey, and that the said James Jauncey, gave him two Loads of Wood, and a little Money, to the Value altogether of somewhat more than forty Shillings, to the best of his Remembrance.—And the said Clement Place, and Susannah his Wife, say, that they have been from Time to Time, for several Years past, relieved with

Fire-Wood, and other Necesaries, by the said Obadiah Wells.—And, the said William Fenwick Clarke, Ma-
ry Clarke, Henry Gulick, and Phoebe his Wife, for them-
selves say, that being Poor and in Necessity, they have been
from Time to Time for some Years past, relieved by the
said Obadiah Wells, with Wood, Beef, Pork, and other
Necessaries; and that they have known several other indi-
gent Persons, from Time to Time relieved by the said Ob-
adiah Wells, in the same Manner.—And, the said
Henry Gulick, for himself further saith, that when his
Health would permit, he has been frequently employed by
the said Obadiah Wells, to cart Wood from the Boats, to
divers Places about Fresh-water, and the Meadow, and on
the Church Land, and to the said Obadiah Well's back Sta-
ble, from whence he and other poor People, had it out
when in Distress. And further these Deponents say not.

HENRY GULICK,

her

PHOEBE ♦ GULICK,

Mark,

Sworn this 10th of January, 1769, before us, the first Named } CLEMENT PLACE,
Persons. her

CORNELIUS ROSEVET. SUSANNAH ♦ PLACE,

Mark.

ANDREW GAUTIER. WILLIAM FENWICK CLARKE,

Mark.

MARY CLARKE, SARAH ♦ GALLER,

Mark.

And the last named Person before } me, on the Date as above. her

ANDREW GAUTIER. SARAH ♦ GALLER.

Mark.

City of } is. O BADIAH WELLS, of the said City,
New-York, } being duly sworn, upon the Holy
Evangelists of Almighty God, deposeth, and saith, that he
has for several Years past, been employed by James
Jauncey, of the said City, Esq; to distribute considerable
Sums of Money, and large Quantities of Fire-wood, Beef,
Pork, Wine, Butter, Sugar, Blankets, Clothing, and other
Necessaries, among the Sick and Poor of the said City; but
especially such as lived about Fresh-water, and the Me-
adows, and on the Church-Land near the College.—That
the said James Jauncey, always enjoined him the Deponent,
to use the utmost Secrecy, in distributing the Articles afore-
said, strictly forbidding him to acquaint any of the Persons
whom he relieved, with the Name of their Benefactor, or
even to let his the said James Jauncey's Wife or Children,
know any thing of the Matter. That the said James Jauncey,
also directed him the Deponent, to exercise the utmost
Impartiality, in distributing the said Articles to the most
Needy and deserving Objects, whether they were Church-
People, Presbyterians, or of any other Denomination,
without paying Regard to their religious Profession.—
That accordingly he, the said Deponent, has from Time to
Time, distributed the several Articles aforesaid, conformably
to the Directions of the said James Jauncey, in the most
secret Manner, and to such Persons as he thought most des-
erving thereof.—That he has relieved by this Means a
considerable Number of Poor People, (some Hundreds he
believes) who could testify the same, had not Precautions
been taken to conceal not only Mr. Jauncey's Name, but
even his, the Deponent's Agency in the Matter; and partic-
ularly Sarah Galler, Henry Gulick, Clement Place, and
William Fenwick Clarke.—That the said James Jauncey,
has long since directed him this Deponent, whenever he
found any Persons in Distress, to afford them Relief; and
if he had no Monies at that Time in Hand, to keep an Ac-
count of what he expended, and that he the said James Jauncey
would repay it;—that he has frequently done so, and that those Orders have never been countermanded,
except at the Time of making Interest for Representatives
in Assembly; and at the Time of the late Examination be-
fore the honourable House of Assembly, upon Mr. Scott's
Charge of Bribery and Corruption against the said James Jauncey.—And, this Deponent further saith, that he
verily believes, that the several Sums of Money, and other
Articles above enumerated, from Time to Time put into
his Hands, and paid to him by the said James Jauncey, for
the Relief of the Sick and Poor, were the private Property
of the said James Jauncey, and that the same, together with
the other private charitable Actions done by the said James Jauncey, for the Space of five Years preceding the late Elec-
tion, must have amounted to, and cost the said James Jauncey, at least, three hundred Pounds a Year.—And,
this Deponent further saith, that he has been employed to
distribute some Collections made for the Use of the Poor, at
the Presbyterian Meeting in this City, and also several Sums
of Money, put into his Hands by charitable and well dis-
posed Gentlemen, but that the whole did not, to the best
of his Remembrance, amount to a twentieth Part, of what
he had so received as above, from the said James Jauncey.

And, this Deponent further saith, that as far as he
can recollect this Affidavit, it contains the Substance of the
Evidence, which he the Deponent gave at the late Examina-
tion before the honourable House of Assembly, as to the
Particulars herein contained; and that the aforesaid James Jauncey, is no Ways privy to the making hereof, nor has
facilitated the same; nor has received any Intimation of the
Design of making it, from the said Deponent or any other
Person or Persons to his Knowledge or Belief.—And fur-
ther this Deponent saith not. OBADIAH WELLS.

Sworn this 10th Day of January, 2

1769, before Us

CORNELIUS ROOSEVELT.

ANDREW GAUTIER.

F ROM the foregoing Affidavits it appears that Mr. Jauncey, has long been a most uncommon Instance of
Charity and Benevolence.—He has been watchful to sup-
ply the Necesaries of the Poor, and relieve those whom
Sickness and Pain, had rendered unable to subsist by their
own Industry, in the most private Manner, without Offen-
sion or Parade.—Should it be possible that the least doubt
yet remains in the Minds of any People, the Publisher of
these Affidavits declares, that he has seen a rough Account
of Monies expended by the said Obadiah Wells, in pursu-
ance of the Orders of Mr. Jauncey, about five Years ago,
amounting to near £.10, laid out in the Course of a single
Day.—If ever there was a Character meritorious both
in the Sight of God and Man, it is that of the person who
endeavours to alleviate the Miseries of his fellow Creatures,
and render the Lot of the Poor tolerable.—Such a
Character is that of the worthy Man above named.—
He is a Candidate for the ensuing Election, and no Doubt
every Friend to Mankind, will testify their Approval of
his almost unexampled Conduct, by giving him their Vote
upon that Occasion, with Messrs. Cruger, De Lancey, and
Walton, whose unblemished Reputations and spirited Behav-
iour, entitle them to the Favour, and Esteem of the Public.

POETS CORNER.

From the Public Ledger.

Nullam est genus rerum, quod aut adulsum a ceteris, seipsum confire, aut quo si cetera careant, vim suam atque eternitatem conservare possint.

C. C.

PARENTS to children owe nutrimental aid,
That care by filial piety's repaid;
When these their time have Offspring of their own,
And, the grand origin of flock is flown,
When people spread; and Colonies increase,
And arts denote the happiness of peace,
The retrospect for ancestry is lost,
And stubborn love succeeds like Zembla's frost;
Self-preservation then is only seen,
Which governs all the world as Nature's Queen.
Suppose from France our early parents came,
Are France and England now the very same
As when they both pronounced one common tongue,
And this dependent on its mother hung?
Americans and Britons differ too,
When their diff'rent interests pursue;
For, benefits reciprocal must be.
The basis and the soul of amity.
Away, away ye prating idle fools,
Who teach obedience to despotic rules;
Let hated climes contain the supple slave,
Freedom will always animate the brave,
Will make the lofty oak and cedar bow,
And pay their adoration to the plough;
Nor is it hard for a perspective eye,
Thro' the dark womb of time great truths to spy,
Where palaces and temples pure shall rise,
And happy commerce grace propitious skies;
When Provinces shall into Kingdoms grow,
And wealth and plenty through each nation flow,
Until by jarring principles they fall,
And one imperial City swallows all.

T. L.

[*We are sorry that the Verses applicable to the approaching Election, are not quite correct enough for Publication.*]

To the Freeholders and Freemen, of the City of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,
WE beg leave to return you our most hearty Thanks, for the general Approval you have shewn of our past Conduct, by nominating Your late Members as Candidates for the ensuing Election. It affords Us the most sincere Pleasure to find that our Constituents think We manifested a proper Spirit in asserting and maintaining their just Rights and Liberties.

Sensible how much depends on our Union and Harmony. We embraced with the Approbation of Our Friends, the earliest Opportunity of signifying our Desire to join with PHILIP LIVINGSTON, Esq; Our late Fellow Member; but as He has declined serving.—MR. JOHN CRUGER, the late Mayor, who formerly served You with Fidelity and Honour, has been prevailed on to join Us, at the earnest Solicitation of a great Number of the Inhabitants.—And, We hope by Our future Conduct to Merit a Continuance of Your Esteem and Favour, as We are determined that the Liberty, Prosperity, and true Interest of Our Country, shall be the constant Objects of Our Steady Pursuits.

We are with the greatest Respect,

Gentlemen,
Your most Obedient,
And Obliged Humble Servants,
JAMES DE LANCEY,
JACOB WALTON,
JAMES JAUNCEY.

GENTLEMEN,
YOUR Votes and Interest are therefore requested at the ensuing Election for

JOHN CRUGER,
JAMES DE LANCEY,
JACOB WALTON,
JAMES JAUNCEY.

To the Freeholders and Freemen, of the City and County of New-York.

GENTLEMEN,
FROM an earnest Desire to avoid all Occasion of Heat and Party Spirit, at a Time when so much depends on our Union and Harmony,—I should with great Pleasure have exerted myself, to support the common Interest of our late worthy Representatives, at the ensuing Election:—But, as Mr. LIVINGSTON, absolutely refused to stand as a Candidate; and, as a great Number of respectable Inhabitants of this City, at their late Meeting, have been pleased to Request me to offer myself, in Union with MR. DE LANCEY, MR. WALTON, and MR. JAUNCEY, as your Representatives; I take this Opportunity of accepting the Honour conferred on me.

THIS fresh Proof of your Confidence and Regard, gives me the highest Satisfaction. And, as I have always endeavoured to answer your Expectation, by a faithful Discharge of the high Trust which you have been pleased repeatedly to repose in me, You may depend, that I shall improve every Opportunity, to promote the Welfare and Interest of my Country; and, more especially, the Prosperity of the worthy Inhabitants, of this City and County.—The Favour of whose Votes and Interest, I now request for MR. DE LANCEY, MR. WALTON, MR. JAUNCEY, and

Gentlemen,
Your most Obliged,
And most Obedient,
NEW-YORK, January 9th, 1769. Humble Servant,
JOHN CRUGER.

W. C. HULETT,
DANCING-MASTER.

BEGS leave to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City, that he has opened his School, at Mrs. Roger's Boarding School, in Wall Street; where constant Attendance is given on the School Days. He likewise teaches the Violin and German Flute, and the Use of the small Sword to any Gentleman that would choose to learn in private.

NEW-YORK: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office near the Exchange, Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

WANTS A PLACE.

A Miller from London, who understands both water and wind-mills, and likewise knows both the English and Scotch method of making Oat-meal. Any person that wants, may apply to the printer. 58 61

WANTED,

TO do the Washing and Ironing in a large family, a Woman who can do the business well, and bring a good recommendation. 58 61

Just imported from London, in the Snow General Gage, Capt. Kemble, and to be sold by SAMUEL DEALL,

In Broad-Street, opposite the End of Beaver-Street, General assortment of kitchen garden seeds, such as fine early Charlton, marrow-fat, Spanish moratto and blue union peas

Broad Windsor and early Lisbon beans

Red & white Spanish onion, and leek

Fine orange carrot Scarlet radish, and parsnip Green and white, Coss and cabbage lettuce

Fine curly flower, & red beet Early sugar loaf, Yorkshire, Batterley and red cabbage

Fine yellow and green savoy Purple and white brocoli

Fine curled endive or sickery Canary and rape seed, for birds

1 L S O :

Fine Durham flour of mustard

Split pease

Scots barley, & oatmeal fresh ground

Fine green and soucong teas, with

An assortment of hosiery, millinery, haberdashery and perfumery goods as usual.

—58 61—

TO BE LET.

FOR one or more years, from the first of May next, the large convenient dwelling house, situated in Broad-street, near the Exchange, Now in the tenure of Mr. Uriah Hendricks: For particulars enquire of James Van Vreck. 58

Imported per the General Gage, Capt. Kemble, and Wermoreland, Captain Luce; from London, and to be sold reasonably, by

JOHN HUNT,

In Smith's-Street, near Mr. Bend's:

BLUE copperplate furniture calicoes, muslin, cambricks, pistol and other lawns, Irish linens, dowlas cotton checks, Irish cambrics, tammy, black Persian, pinclogs and fannings, lunges and silk romals, bandanées, Barcelona, mode, and linen handkerchiefs; women's purple and crimson grain, and fannings dyed lamb gloves and mitts, white kid ditto, worsted mitts, gimp, migonion and black lace, a variety of fashionable ribbons, Hose's and Bristol shrouds, clogs and galo-shoes, children's Morocco shoes and pumps, white, red and yellow fannings, worsted breeches pieces, men's, women's, boy's and girl's worsted hose; white jeans, brown buckram, glazed linens, men's buckskin and other gloves, men's and boy's felt hats, sailors bound caps; a variety of coloured, Flemish, Scots and darned threads; Balladine sewing floss, scarf twist, silk knee garters, silk ferrits, quality and shoe bindings, tapes, bobbins, shirt buttons, cotton laces, pins, white chaperon, common and darned needles, &c. &c. Also choice Boha tea. 57 60

New-York, January 5, 1769.

The SUBSCRIBER

HAVING opened his Day and Night School, informs the respectable Public, that he teaches the following Branches of Literature with Fidelity, viz. Orthography or true Spelling, Orthoephy or just Pronunciation, which the Pupil is taught, not by Precept alone; but by ocular Example, and manual Application of some of the Organs of Speech, in such a Manner, that he cannot avoid (if he tries) pronouncing whatever is required; Reading, with proper Stops, Emphasis, Cadence, Quantity and a Delivery, varied and governed by the Sense. Writing is also carefully attended to, as will be evident to any who shall be pleased to inspect the Progress of his Pupils; Arithmetic, Vulgar and Decimal, Mensuration of Superficies, solids, &c. and that in a very familiar Method, well adapted to Mercantile Affairs. Merchants' Accoupts according to the most approved Method, by Charge and Discharge or Double Entry, illustrated by a Variety of Specimens, sufficient to render the whole System familiar to the tenderest Capacity. 57 60 HUGH HUGHES.

TO BE SOLD,

A TRACT of land lying in Freehold, in the county of Monmouth, East New-Jersey; containing about six hundred acres, on which is a good house, barn, three orchards, and upwards of three hundred acres of cleared upland and meadow. The said tract is so situated, that it will answer to make three farms or settlements; so that there may be a sufficient quantity of clear upland and meadow, and plenty of good timber to each part: The whole would suit any gentleman or farmer, the most part good land, lying in a good neighbourhood, a healthy pleasant place, and as beautiful a prospect, as perhaps any in the province. Any person who inclines to purchase, may have the whole, or either of the parts, by applying to the subscriber who lives on the premises. JOHN ANDERSON.

ALSO to be sold, A tract of land lying in said Freehold, belonging to Joseph Newton, jun: containing as is supposed, about sixty acres, the most part cleared, having on it a good orchard, house, barn, and smithy shop (being a suitable place for a blacksmith, having been occupied by blacksmiths upwards of fifty years.) Also near two hundred acres of wood land lying about a mile distant from the same.—Any person inclining to purchase, may apply to the subscriber for further particulars. JOHN ANDERSON.

January 6, 1769. 58 61 JOHN ANDERSON.

Walter & Thos. Buchanan & Co.

Have just imported in the Brigantine William, Capt. Langdon, from Liverpool, and now opening for Sale, at their Store in Queen-Street;

A Quantity of strip blanketting, 64, 84, and 94, role blankets, swanskin, baines and flannels, with a large assortment of goods, as usual, which they will sell on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Have for sale a few pipes of Madeira wine.

56 59

Choice new RICE,

Just imported per Captain Schermerhorn, from Charlestown, and to be sold by

HENRY WILMOT,

In Hanover-Square, and with the last Vessels from London, A Great Variety of Callicoes, Cambricks, Pistol and long Lawns, Dowlas, and Tandems, Women's and Children's Shoes, Pinions batins; plain and figured Sarafets, Gausies, Madre and India Perians; a great Variety of Ribbons, Fans, Blond and black Laces and Trimmings; also a great Variety of Turnbridge and Jewellery Wares, Haberdashery, Hosiery, Millinery, &c. &c. &c. 37 50

City of New-York, New Street, (the Upper End)

October 31, 1768.

CAVE JONES,

CONVEYANCER and SCRIVENER: TAKES this Method to acquaint

the Public in general, that having served a regular Clerkship to the Profession of the Law in London, and assisted for four Years thereafter, the first Practitioners there; He in that Time acquired, the just Knowledge of the above Business, and will in future prepare (in perfect Manner) Deeds for the absolute Conveyance of Property, Mortgages, Wills, Deeds of Gift, Articles of Partnership, and all other Instruments of Writing, to such Effect, as to prevent Disputes and litigious Law-Suits, upon Terms (even at this dreary Time) no Way exceptionable. Particulars whereof will be made known upon Application at his Abode as above. He would also assist Merchants, or others, in collecting their Monies, either upon Commission or Agreement. And will solicit Cash, if upon indisputable Security in this Province. The Subscriber humbly hopes to receive Encouragement from those capacitated, as being truly willing to assist all in indigent Circumstances, so far as may possibly prove in his Power. Any Favours conferred, will be most thankfully received, and ever gratefully acknowledged, by

The Publick's truly obedient,

And very humble Servant,

CAVE JONES.

No evident Service rendered, no Reward requested.

Strict Secrecy may be depended upon.

To the Free-holders and Free-men of the City and County of New-York.

THE Appointment of two Members only, by the various Denominations of Dissenters, who form a Majority of the Electors of this City and County, having been offered and not complied with; it was unanimously agreed at a Meeting of several Hundred Inhabitants, that Philip Livingston, Peter Van Brugh Livingston, Theodoorus Van Wyck, and John Morin Scott, Esqrs, be Candidates at the ensuing Election for Representatives: The Votes and Interests of the Free-holders and Free-men are therefore requested for those Gentlemen.

New-York, January 4, 1769.

TO BE SOLD,

By JACOB HALLETT, Taylor, At the South Side of the Fly-Market, next Door to John Vanderhall, at the Sign of the Golden-Ball;

GREEN and bohea tea, coffee, chocolate, pepper, allspice, rice, loaf, lump, and brown sugar; Scotch snuff, by the bladde and quantity.

A L S O ,

An assortment of dry goods, suitable for the season, such as Bath rugs, coating, bearisks, frise, forrest cloth, pinclogs, baize, flannels, 3, 4, and 5 thread worsted breeches pieces, fannings for breeches; a few pieces of best fine in-grain cloths, middling and coarse ditto, rattinets, shalloons, tammy, shag, and Manchester velvets, nankeens, striped burdet, Irish linen, check, striped holland; stockings, gloves, handkerchiefs, brown linen, scarf twist, sewing silk, threads, buckram, binding, knee garters, silver chain, gold and silver-thread basket buttons; best scarf twist ditto, mohair ditto, worsted do, double gilt and plated ditto, pen knives, &c. shoe and knee buckles, scissars, &c. &c. &c. 56 59

Lately imported, and to be sold by

EDWARD LAIGHT,

General Assortment of Ironmongery and Cutlery, likewise all the Articles necessary to the Currying Business, and half tanned Leather, for the Use of Vessels.

Said LAIGHT, has at present to dispose of, a large Quantity of good Soal Leather.

Robert Meetkerke,

Surgeon and Practitioner in Physick,

LATELY arrived from London, and who has studied and practised in the different Hospitals of London and Edinburgh, acquaints the public in general of New-York, that he will be ready to attend, and give his Advice in all Cases of Surgery and Physick, and is daily to be spoke with at Capt. John Gifford's, in Maiden Lane, near the Fly-arket.

in Broad-Street, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

SUPPLEMENT to the NEW-YORK JOURNAL, Or GENERAL ADVERTISER.—NUMB. 1359.

[THURSDAY JANUARY 19, 1769.]

The ANATOMIST. No. XV.
I appeal to the Church of protestants. NICHOLLS.
*Cujus aures clausa sunt, ut ab amico, verum audire
nequeat, hujus salus desperanda est.* CICERO.

N answer to what is called the Centinel's arguments, which consist chiefly of vain furnishes, I have shewn in part, and may perhaps shew more at large, that if the faults of former times are to be again brought to view, there is no people on earth whose intolerant, persecuting, aspiring spirit ought more justly to be dreaded by all protestants, than his own party; who, although they are various sects, and their heads look different ways, yet, like Sampson's foxes, their tails have always been joined, to carry fire-brands into the corn-fields and vine-yards of their neighbours.

The distinction has been sufficiently made between those powers of government, essential to every Christian Church; and those adventitious powers derived from human laws. The former the Church of England is entitled to, in common with all other churches here. And the latter, (it hath been demonstrably shewn) an American Bishop cannot enjoy, till our laws, charters, and constitutions are first totally set aside. To suppose, then, that all this will be done, and to offer it as an argument for denying us a just and natural right, is too futile to deserve further notice. Even Doctor Mayhew blushed at such an argument, and retracted it; nor would our antagonists think it fair to be deprived of any right of theirs, on the like vain presumptions.

The Remonstrant's* argument that judges may be intimidated to wrest the laws, &c. is equally absurd, and admits of the like answer, viz. that no men ought to be deprived of their rights on account of the bare furnishes of others. It was formerly more than furnished that Presbytery could never be safe in Scotland, if Episcopacy was suffered in England; and yet time has shewn that this was a groundless as well as uncharitable presumption. If the laws of the land will not bind Judges as well as Bishops, I can offer no further security for either, unless I was to advise our antagonists to do with the former, as it is said some of them have threatened to do with the latter, viz.—"to throw them into the first river or ditch," when they violate the laws.

By the plan for an American Episcopate, which hath been fairly published, no other power is defined than that of ordination, confirmation, and such government of the clergy as is derived from the Church and the laws of canonical obedience. As to the laity, it hath been again and again shewn, that no law in force in these colonies, can give a Bishop any power over them greater than every Presbyter of every denomination hath over his own pastoral charge. And if the laws in being are not explicit enough on this head, we have no objection, if every assembly of every colony, should by new laws, tie our Bishop hand and foot, if they think it necessary, provided they leave him those powers mentioned above, which are on all sides (confirmation excepted) judged essential to a Christian Church; and which our Church thinks proper to place in a single person, and not in many. As to any natural disposition in Episcopalian, more than in others, to violate laws, I think the whole world, one party excepted, will acquit them; and for one violation of law by Episcopalian, I am ready, if desired, to produce ten on the side of that party themselves, where ever they had power.

Having made this brief recapitulation of what has been the substance of sundry of my former papers, I now follow the Centinel to some other parts of his performance. For not content with the hide-

ous character he has given us of the Bishops and government of our Church, he hath, with a spirit and charity, becoming—himself, in order still better to carry his point, thought fit to vilify our Church itself, as scarce fit to be tolerated in a protestant land, having "corrupted and obscured the pure word of God with human inventions."

I have more than once had occasion to complain of the Centinel for laying down his charges and assertions in a way to loose, general and unmanly, that they will scarce admit of a particular answer. Thus he acted in spreading his general alarm about American Bishops. He gave us no particular grounds of his fears, so that I was forced to consider every possible ground. The same way he acts here. He does not tell what those "human inventions" are, wherewith our Church hath corrupted and obscured the pure word of God; and I am left to guess whether he means in point of Episcopal government itself, or in rites, ceremonies, and points of doctrine. But if we examine the field from whence his generous hand hath culled some of its choicest flowers to deck the Church with, we may presume that the whole together, our discipline, government, rites, &c. are a simile in his nostrils, like as they were in the nostrils of the old calumniators he hath copied; and that he is afraid of being sunk to death with the rank smell which they retain of the ancient whore!

To general charges, in this case, it may be sufficient to give general answers; and to make one appeal to the Church of Protestants, to see how she hath expressed herself;—1st. Concerning episcopal government;—2d. Concerning the rites, ceremonies, and doctrines of the Church of England. If the Centinel (as my Latin motto hath it) will not hear truth, from those reformed Churches abroad, whom he must consider by his own principles, as friends nearly allied to his own party, I must despair of his conviction.

This appeal may be unnecessary to those who have the books from which the Centinel hath huckstered out his scandal, or the answers that have been given by learned divines of the Church of England. But the generality of readers, in this country may not have either the one or the other. They may not know that the Centinel's villainous charge against the Church, of having "corrupted and obscured the pure word of God with human inventions," hath been answered over and over again, and stands refuted by the testimonies of almost every reformed denomination of Christians upon earth, except a few restless fanatics in our own country. It is fit, therefore, since this writer hath raked up this charge again from the old lumber of refuted pamphlets, that inquisitive readers, churchmen especially, should be satisfied on this head, lest impudent assertions should pass for truth on the one side, and silence be considered as inability to answer, on the other.

As to the order and institution of Bishops, and government by them, I am now to corroborate what I have said in my former papers, by the testimonies of the reformed abroad; and then proceed to give the like testimonies with respect to rites, ceremonies, and the purity of the doctrines of our Church; for if the Centinel could succeed in damning her whole reputation, as yet impure and unrefined, it would be needless to hold any long contest about Bishops or any thing else that concerns such a Church.

And now let us hear the sentiments of the first reformers, and see whether they agree with our Centinel, in considering Bishops as monsters, and Episcopate government as dreadful, anti-Christian, "the yoke of bondage," &c.

LUTHER expresses great veneration for Prelacy, and distinguishes betwixt popish tyrants and true Bishops, professing "that he had no difference with them as Bishops, but as Popish, and ZANCIUS (the compiler of the Gallican confession) observes a change of name, rather than of office, in the superintendents and general superintendents of the German Churches, these being only Bishops and Arch-bishops under disguised names," and he acknowledges further, that "by the contents of histories, councils, and ancient fathers, those orders have been generally allowed by all Christian societies, that Episcopacy is agreeable to the word of God;—that where it is in exercise

"it ought to be continued, and where by violence "it hath been abolished, it ought to be restored."

CALVIN recommends the Hierarchy to the king of Poland; and says that "the ancient government by Arch-bishops and Bishops, and the Nicene constitution of Patriarchs was for order sake and good government"—The same great man, in his treatise concerning the necessity of the reformation, says—"Give us such an hierarchy, in which Bishops preside, who are subject to Christ, and him alone, as their only head, and then I will own no curse too bad for him that shall not pay the utmost respect to such an hierarchy as this." And when he was called to an account by Cardinal Sadolet concerning the Geneva defection, and for subscribing the Augustan confession, he repeats, that he "should think every man deserving the worst curse who would not be subject to such an hierarchy as that above."

Now such an hierarchy as this, is what hath been proposed to take place in the Episcopal Churches in the colonies; for the words of Calvin—"Bishops subject to Christ alone"—do not mean Bishops who reject the supremacy of the state, wherein they live, with respect to affairs ecclesiastical, under Christ: but such as deny their subjection to the Pope, as the sole spiritual head of the Church, &c. on earth. For Calvin, is known to have made use of the secular authority wherever he could obtain it in aid of the establishment of his discipline; and some of his followers in the reformed French Church, as for example, Monsieur Daille still further explains his meaning in this place.

CALVIN himself, says he, honoured all Bishops, "that were not subjects of the Pope, and taught the pure and sincere doctrines of the Apostles...such as were the Prelates of England, Crammer, Hooper, &c. We ourselves also have ever maintained, and do still maintain, the same Christian communion in faith and charity with their successors"—We confess that the foundation of their charge is good and lawful, established by the Apostles, "according to the command of Christ." †

The like testimony of Calvin's regard to our Church, and her government by Bishops, is given by Monsieur De l' Angle minister of the French Church at Charenton, in a letter to the Bishop of London, 1680.

"Since the Church of England is a TRUE CHURCH of our LORD; since her worship and doctrines are PURE, and have nothing in them CONTRARY to the WORD OF GOD; since the reformation [in England] was received together with Episcopacy, the establishment of the Liturgy and ceremonies—it is, without doubt, the duty of all the reformed in your realm, to keep them selves inseparably united to the Church. And those who do not this, on pretence of more simplicity in their ceremonies, and less inequality among the ministers, do certainly commit a very great sin:

"This was so much the opinion of our great and excellent CALVIN, that he makes no difficulty to say, that if there should be any so unreasonable, as to refuse the communion of a Church that was pure in its worship and doctrine, and not submit himself with respect to its government, under pretence that it hath retained an Episcopacy qualified, as yours is, there would be no censure nor rigour of discipline, that ought not to be exercised upon them. ‡

Here then is a very different testimony concerning Bishops, Episcopate government, the purity of our Church doctrines, &c. from what the Centinel hath given; and that from the founders and princes of his own party. As to what is said about the sin of Non-conformity to such a Church, we urge not this matter, where there is no establishment; and would be well content if these our bitter adversaries would enjoy their own principles in quiet, and leave us to do the same, without desiring to tear our principles in pieces, and to deprive us of our just and common rights as fellow Christians—but to proceed

BIZA, some time the colleague, and afterwards

* Gall. Confess.

† Replique a Messieurs Adams & Cottrell.

‡ See this and other Testimonies in Stillingfleet's Unreasonablenes of Separation—Bingham's Apology of the French Church, &c.

—For where the charge is old, we have no need of new answers in a church that hath had so many able advocates;

anan & Co.
William, Capt. Lang-
ning for Sale, at their

blanketing,
ets, swanskin, baizes
of goods, as usual,
ble terms.
Madeira wine.
56 59

ICE,
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es, Peeling Sattins;
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ns, Blond and black
variety of Tunbridge
Hosiery, Millinery,
37 60

(the Upper End)
October 31, 1768.

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WENERS:
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AVE JONES.
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Golden-Ball;
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as, forrest cloth, pen-
red wold cloth, breeches
eaces of best fine in-
rattinets, shalpoons,
s, nankeens, striped
nd; stockings, gloves,
sewing silk, threads,
chain, gold and sil-
vist ditto, mohair di-
ditto, pen knives, &c.
c. &c. 56 59

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Ironmongery and
Articles necessary
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be ready to attend,
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42

orts of Printing
are inserted for
on.

the rigid successor of CALVIN, was of the same mind with respect particularly to the English Bish-
ops.—“The Church of England, says he, after
“the reformation was supported and stood by the
“authority of Arch-bishops and Bishops, of which
“order she had many, not only famous Martyrs,
“but excellent Doctors and Pastors, and may she
“ever enjoy that singular blessing of God upon
“her.” And in a dedication of his new testa-
ment to Queen Elizabeth he says—“England en-
“joys what perhaps no other kingdom does, the
“the complete possession of the pure and sincere
doctrine of the GOSPEL.”

MONSIEUR LE MOYNE, a learned foreigner,
and professor of divinity at Leyden, delivers himself
thus—“As to Episcopal government, what is there
in it that is dangerous, and may reasonably
alarm men’s consciences? If this be capable of
depriving us of eternal glory, and shutting the
gates of Heaven, who was there that entered
there for the space of fifteen hundred years, since
that for all that time, all the Churches of the
world had no other sort of government? Who
was it for so many ages, that made up the coun-
cils of the Church, as well general as particular?
Was it not the Bishops? And is it not to their
wise conduct, to which, next under God, his
word is beholden for its victories and triumphs?”
With such testimonies as these on our side, we
need not regard the Barkings of a thousand Centi-
nels; but I shall have more to say on this subject
in my next.

P. S. In the 21st paragraph of the last Anatomo-
mist, instead of these words—“but a little after-
wards, in the same number he recovers himself,
and appears very well content, &c”—read as fol-
lows—“but, in the preceding sentence of the same
number, he appears very well contented, &c.”—

* *Baz. Rep. ad Seru.*

WHEREAS ABIJAH ABBOT,
Carpenter, late of the City of New-York,
deceased, has left me the Subcriber, an Execu-
trix of his last Will and Testament. This is therefore
to desire all Persons who are indebted to the
Estate of the said ABIJAH ABBOTT, deceased, to
make immediate Payment thereof; and all others
who are Creditors of the same, to bring in their
Accounts, that a just Estimate may be formed of
the Estate, and the Executrix, proceed to Settle-
ment.
MARY ABBOTT, Executrix.

For the GRANADES,
The SLOOP RACHEL,
Joseph Seymour, Master;
WILL sail in three Weeks;
For Freight or Passage, apply to THOMAS DURHAM,
or said Master.

N. B. Said Vessel will take Horses on Freight.

TO BE SOLD,

A Farm of land, con-
taining 300 acres, lying and be-
ing in the county of West Chester, and
township of New Rochelle, about two
miles from the landing, and situate on
the road leading from the landing to
the White Plains; There is about 150
acres of wood land on said farm, about 38 acres of very
good meadow, clear'd, and a considerable deal of swamp,
which may be improv'd into excellent mowing ground;
There is also on said farm, two large orchards, one old and
the other young, the greatest part grafted fruit; out of
which has been made in one year, 80 barrels of cider; there
are excellent pears of different sorts, and a great variety of
peaches, with plenty of cherries; The farm is all very well
water'd, with a brook running thro' it, on which a saw-mill
might be erected, with a conveniency for a tan yard, where
there has been one already, with several of the utensils yet
remaining. There is on said farm, a stone house of one
story high, with large garret rooms; there are four large
rooms on the lower floor, with a linter, that extends the
whole length of the house, and which might be improv'd
into convenient bedrooms; there are also two sleeping rooms
above; said house has adjoining to it a good kitchen, with
two rooms in it; and there is also a very good cellar under
the house: There are on the premises two large barns, with
a cider-mill and house, with other out-houses. Whoever
has a mind to purchase said farm, for further information
may apply to Levinus Clarkfon, or Adrian Bancker, mer-
chants in New-York,—and shall have an indisputable title,
by
(55 58) OLIVER BESLY.

Stopped about six Weeks ago,
THREE marked ruffled Shirts: The Owner,
proving his Property and paying Charges,
may have them again on Application to the Subscri-
ber, living at the Corner of Beekman’s Slip.
JAMES THOMPSON.

New-York, December 26, 1768.

A Gentleman in England, returns Thanks to the
kind Gentleman who wrote him an Anony-
mous Letter, dated Sept. 11, 1767; and would
think himself much honoured with his Correspond-
ence, under his real Name. Which on his Ho-
nour he would never disclose to any Person whatever.

Wants Employment,

A Person who can write a good Hand and understands
Merchants Accounts, is willing to agree with any
Gentleman, on reasonable Terms:—For further Particulars
inquire of the Printer.

55 58

TO BE SOLD, by PHILIP LIVINGSTON,

At his Store near the Ferry Stairs.

BROAD-cloths in half pieces of all
colours, Bath coating, forest cloths, ratteens and
frizes of all sorts, bearskins, red and blue coating, fear-
nought, spotted swanskin, striped blankets of all sorts, serges;
black and coloured worsted patterns for breeches, men’s
plain and ribbed worsted hose, women’s hose; tampons,
durants, shalloon, felt hats, fustians, Turkey stripes, Tur-
key burdets; worsted plush, checks of all sorts usually im-
ported; Scotch handkerchiefs, Manchester velvets, silk and
cotton gowns, Holland sheeting, dowlas, printed and pen-
ciled calicos, purple do. chintzes, cambricks, lawns, counter-
partains, chamoises, diaper table cloths, silk romals, black,
blue, and ash coloured peelings; sewing silks of all colours,
sewing thread, silk damask, writing paper, powder blue,
white wash brushes, hand brushes and shoe brushes; mar-
ble chimney pieces and squares, netting twine; 8d. 10d.
12d. 12d. 12d. and 30d. nails, two and a quarter inch
sheathing nails, four and a half inch deck nails; a com-
plete affortment of buckles and buttons, penknives, snuff
boxes; knives and forks, ivory and horn combs, knitting
pins, bras and steel thimbles, metal and stone links; 6 by
8 crown window glass, quart bottles in hampers, ginger in
bags, heart and club steel, tea kettles, grindstones; bohea
and cong tea, double and single refined loaf sugar, lump
sugar, Commyne or Leyden cheeze; brandy and geneva in
cafes and casks, fine cordials in tases, and a cargo of choice
Teneriff wine, just imported.

55 58

RICHARD NORRIS,

STAY-MAKER, from LONDON,

MAKES all sorts of stays and jumps, tur'd and plain
with French and Mecklenburg waistcoats, German
jackets and slips, after the neatest and best manner, and at the
most reasonable rates. Any Ladies uneasy in their shapes,
he likewise fits without any incumbrance; young ladies and
growing misses, inclin’d to falls and risings in their hips and
shoulders, he likewise prevents, by methods approv’d of by
the society of stay-makers in London; he acquires the first
fashions of the court of London, by a correspondent he has
settled there. He has had the honour of working for several
ladies of distinction, both in England and in this city, with
universal applause, and flatters himself he gave entire satis-
faction. As he engages his work preferable to any done in
these parts, for neatness and true fitting.

N. B. The said Norris cuts whale bone for merchants and
others, and sells his bone at the lowest price. He returns
his sincere thanks to all his good and kind customers, and
hopes their good word will not be wanting to his future pro-
motion. He waits on ladies at any distance—and is to be
found next door to Mr. John Cruger, late Mayor, opposite
to Mr. Lott’s, in Smith-Street, New-York.

55 58

S L E D S,

Two extraordinary well made Esopus ones,
To be sold reasonable, by

ABEEL & BYVANCK,

Near COENTIES-MARKET;

Also an Assortment of Ironmongery,
London blist’r’d and German Steel; best refin’d
bar and Sheet Iron; a few Bars of square Swedes
Iron fit for Harrow-Teeth; also Boy’s Skates very
cheap.

(55 58)

ALL persons indebted to the estate
of James M’Evers, late of this city, merchant, deceas’d,
by book, bond, or note, are requested to make speedy set-
tlement of the same with Charles M’Evers; and those hav-
ing demands on said estate, are also desired to bring in
their accounts that they may be immediately settled.

ELISABETH M’EVERS, Executrix.

CHARLES M’EVERS, } Executors

CHARLES W. APTHORPE, }

CHARLES M’EVERS,

Intending to carry on the business of his late brother, de-
fies to inform those who have been heretofore supplied at
his stores; that he has now on hand, A large and seafar-
affortment of European and India goods, and that they will
be disposed of on the usual terms.

47—

ANCHORS,

FROM one to ten Hundred
Weight, made of the very best of Bar Iron, by the best
anchor Smith in America; equal, if not superior in Quality
to any made in Europe.

A L S O,

Cast Iron NUTTS, for grinding Apples, to be sold by

JOHN ABEEL,

Near Coenties arket, who can supply any Gentlemen on
short Notice, with Anchors from 1000 to 1500 Weight.

39 58

New-Jersey, December 26, 1768.

THREE POUNDS Reward.

RUN away from the Subcriber on Saturday Night last, a
certain Daniel Stone, who has been from Ireland about two
Years; has much of the Brogue in his Talk, is near 20 Years old,
and about five Feet ten Inches high, with a fair Complexion, and
black Hair: He took with him a little brown Horse between 13
and 14 Hands high, with a Saddle and Bridle. The said Daniel
Stone, had on when he absconded, a Thick-set Fustian Coat and
Waistcoat, a Silver lace Hat, an old brown Bath Rug Great
Coat, a Pair of Buckskin Breeches, and a Pair of heavy Home-
spun Stockings.—Whoever will apprehend the said Runaway, or
give Notice where the Horse may be found, shall be entitled to
the above Reward to be paid by me

36 59

JOHN CAREY.

WHEREAS Catharine, my Wife has for some Time behaved
in a disorderly Manner, has frequently shamed from me,
and I am apprehensive may run me in Debt. These are therefore
to forewarn all Persons, not to trust, harbour or entertain her on
my Account, for that I will pay no Debt of her contracting after
the Date hereof. Witness my Hand, this 27th of December,
1768.

THOMAS CLEMMONS, Rope-Maker.

TO BE SOLD,


A Very good House with
eight Acres of good Pasture Land ad-
joining, situate about one Mile from New-
ark Church, on the main Road to Second-
River. The House is almost new, 45 Feet
by 32, fronts the Road, has 4 good Rooms
on a Floor, with a Fire-Place in each, an Entry through
nine Feet wide, a good Cellar under the Whole, which has
one Fire-Place for a Kitchen, the Door of which opens in
the Rear even with the Ground: On the whole it is very
convenient for a Gentleman’s Country Seat or a Store, as a
great Part of the Trade of Newark passes by the Door, and
the Lot joins the River, gives a fine Prospect of the River both
above and below Newark, as well as of Capt. Kennedy’s Man-
sion-House, and Plantation on Barbadoes Neck. On the Land
there is a good Chaise House and Barn, about 80 young Apple
Trees, besides other Fruit Trees and Garden. Also a Pot-Ash
Works with three Boilers and one Copper, and as compleat
an oven for refining as any in America, will be sold either
with or without the other, on reasonable Terms. Apply to
ISAAC MYER, on the Premises, or THOMAS GRANT, at
New-York.

N. B. If more Land should be wanted, it may be had on
reasonable Terms in the Neighbourhood.

57

HENRY REMSEN,

JUNIOR, and COMPANY;

Have just imported for Sale, on the lowest terms, and now
opening at their Store in Havover-Square, the following assort-
ment of GOODS:

SCARLET, blue, green, black, brown, and mixt dead-cloth, in half pieces	Pocket ditto
Blue cloth for women’s wear	Pistol lawns, buckram
Scarlet, blue, claret colour and gray mixt, Bath beaver	Bed bunt and Flanders tied
Worsted plush	Bombazine, cravats
Checks of all sorts	Manchester velvets
Ribbons and blue silk and worsted cord for cloaks.	Worsted plush
Blue and red broads	Checks of all sorts
Striped and Indian blankets	Ribbons and gimpes
Kersey blanketting	Quality and free binding
8-4, 9-4, and 10-4 blankets	Gartering, tapes
Blue, green, red and grey 6-4 frizes	Pins and needles
Narrow frizes of all colours	Plain and figur’d silk mitts
Plains and forest cloths	Linens and cotton handkerchiefs
Spotted ermine	Buckles, button links
Fearnaughts of all colours	Thread, stir buttons
Bearskin and coating	Buttons, twiss, fil, and hair
Blue and red duffels	Musettes, fans, knee garters
Saxon green broad bays	Cotton romalls, and Barcelona
Blue, red, green, yellow, brown and embois’d serges	handkerchiefs
Wilsons, sagaties, and Shalloons	Women’s purple, white, black and cloth colour mitts & gloves
Very cheap serge denim	Men’s shammy, wals leather
Blue and brown kerseys	and best buckskin gloves
Striped flannels and coverlids	Women’s and Girl’s black worsted mitts
Everlastings and drawways	Men’s single and double strip’d worsted caps
Blue drab cloth, Figur’d amens	Men’s cotton Germantown caps
Durant and Calimanco	Men’s grey ribb’d knit stockings
Irish and German linens	Men’s and Women’s worsted stockings
Printed and pencil’d furniture calicosis, and printed cottons	Ivory and bone combs
Purple and other calicosis	Blank books, playing cards
Light and dark ground chintz	Paint boards, Ink powder
Crimson, barratines, Iris, fletching	Writing paper, &c. &c. &c.
Black taffetas	A L S O,
Coloured perians, narrow ditto	The very best sort of woolly
Peignols and figured moles	cards, Scotch snuff, castor and
Gambicks and lawns	felt bats; white and black
	sailors bound bats. A few checks
	without edges, that can be well
	recommended.

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L. KILBRUN’S

PAINT STORE,

At the White-Hall, New-York.

HAT FOR SALE,

WHITE lead	Vermillion
Spanish brown	Prußian blue
Yellow oake	White Vitriol
Verdigrise	Spanish whitening
Red lead	Paint brushes,
Linseed oil	And all sorts of crowns
White yarnish	Window-glass.
Spirits of turpentine	
	Also portrait painter’s colours, canvas, hair and Fitch pens-
	cils, tools and gilt carv’d frames for portraits; leaf-gold, and
	silver, &c. &c.

35—

—WCCs, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.